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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
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Integration and coordination of efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and by Member States in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: other activities in support of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular activities of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, non-governmental organizations and other bodies

Activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report was prepared pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23. It contains a summary of the activities of the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

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Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute	3
III.	Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes	3
	A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	3
	B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	4
	C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations	5
	D. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders	6
	E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy	7
	F. Australian Institute of Criminology	8
	G. Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights	9
	H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences	10
	I. National Institute of Justice of the Department of Justice of the United States of America	10
	J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	11
	K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime	12
	L. Institute for Security Studies	13
	M. Korean Institute of Criminology	14
	N. Basel Institute on Governance	15
	O. College for Criminal Law Science	16
	P. Thailand Institute of Justice	17
IV.	Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council	18

I. Introduction

1. One of the functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice is to facilitate and help coordinate the activities of the institutes comprising the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, which have undertaken to assist in the implementation of the mandate of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and criminal justice. The Commission may request the institutes, subject to the availability of resources, to implement selected elements of the programme and suggest areas for inter-institute activities.

2. The Secretary-General, in turn, seeks to ensure that the expertise and resources of the institutes are utilized effectively in the implementation of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme. Member States are invited to explore the possibility of cooperative projects with the institutes.

3. The present report, summarizing the activities carried out in 2017 by the institutes, has been prepared by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/152 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1992/22, 1994/21 and 1999/23 and Council decision 2010/243. It contains contributions from the institutes, received by 31 December 2017.

4. The network held two coordination meetings in 2017: one in Seoul, hosted by the Korean Institute of Criminology, and one in Vienna.

II. Activities of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

5. Pursuant to the statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/56, annex), the Board of Trustees of the Institute has submitted a report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-seventh session containing information on the activities undertaken by the Institute in 2017 (E/CN.15/2018/8).

III. Activities of the regional and affiliated institutes

A. Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

6. During 2017, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out the following activities:

(a) The 165th international senior seminar (12 January–10 February), at which 31 senior criminal justice officials from 15 countries discussed juvenile justice and the United Nations standards and norms;

(b) The fourth criminal justice training programme for French-speaking African countries (Abidjan, 13–24 February), at which 32 practitioners from eight French-speaking countries in Africa discussed capacity-building for investigation, prosecution and adjudication, and measures to combat cybercrime;

(c) The comparative study on criminal justice systems of Japan and Nepal (6–17 March), as part of which 10 participants from Nepal studied and compared Japanese and Nepalese procedures relating to the writing and analysis of charge sheets and the evaluation of evidence;

(d) The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and Asia and Far East Institute training seminars for prison officers in Myanmar (9 February–2 March and 13 September–13 October), during which 100 participants studied prison management in line with international standards and norms;

(e) The 166th international training course (10 May–15 June), at which 30 criminal justice officials from 20 countries discussed practical issues related to tackling criminal organizations;

(f) The follow-up seminar for the third country training programme for the development of effective community-based treatment of offenders in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam (24–28 July). Seventeen participants from six countries attended the seminar to confirm the outcomes of the first phase of the training programme, discuss the challenges and strengthen the network among Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar and Viet Nam;

(g) The 167th international training course (23 August–22 September), at which 21 participants from 14 jurisdictions discussed measures for supporting rehabilitation and social reintegration of terrorists and members of organized criminal groups;

(h) The second Asia Volunteer Probation Officers meeting (12 September), at which approximately 200 participants, including volunteer probation officers and probation officers from Asia and Africa, shared experiences and practices related to programmes for volunteer probation officers;

(i) The eleventh regional seminar on good governance countries in South-East Asia (Hanoi, 17–19 October), at which 18 participants representing nine countries in South-East Asia reviewed efforts to combat corruption over the previous decade and identified ongoing challenges;

(j) The twentieth training programme on the United Nations Convention against Corruption (1 November–7 December), during which 28 participants from 21 countries discussed effective measures to investigate the proceeds of crimes involving corruption.

7. The Institute issued several publications containing material from the various training courses and seminars, including the *UNAFEI Newsletter* (Nos. 152, 153 and 154), the Resource Material Series (Nos. 101, 102 and 103) and the report of the tenth regional seminar on good governance for countries in South-East Asia.

B. Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

8. During 2017, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders carried out activities in the following areas:

(a) Organized crime and other related crimes: the Institute provided support on international law and transnational organized crime to the University of Milan (Italy). The Institute participated in a high-level round table on the crisis faced by the northern triangle of Central America, regarding violence and the protection of refugees and migrants, in order to explore possible collaborations with the States involved in the migration emergency. The event was organized by the Organization of American States and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

(b) Crime prevention: the Institute carried out a number of activities related to crime prevention, victimology and community work in collaboration with the University of La Plata (Argentina). As a member of the General Assembly of the Latin American Permanent Committee for the Prevention of Crime, the Institute has collaborated with the States members of the Committee on the creation of public policies on the prevention of crime and the improvement of criminal justice systems. The Institute provided technical assistance in secondary and tertiary prevention of

violence within the framework of the regional culture of peace diploma, implemented by the Human Rights Institute of the Central American University in the countries of the Central American Integration System (Belize, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama);

(c) Juvenile justice: in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Institute developed a strategic consulting programme about the criminological profile of the adolescents serving a penal sanction in closed and open regimes in Panama. An agreement was signed with the Ministry of Education of Costa Rica to launch prevention campaigns to stop cyberbullying in primary and secondary schools;

(d) Prisons: in collaboration with the security cooperation programme in Panama, a specialized training process aimed at custodial personnel of the Institute of Interdisciplinary Studies is under way. Within the framework of an agreement signed with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights of Argentina, the Institute is currently executing a training programme for the personnel of the penitentiary system;

(e) Restorative justice: the Institute provided technical assistance in the field of restorative justice within the framework of the international symposium on restorative responses in juvenile justice, held in Buenos Aires;

(f) Women and criminal justice: the Institute developed a number of training programmes on human rights and other vulnerable populations and on the situation of women in prison and their rights, which were aimed at judicial authorities, academics and members of civil society. Of particular relevance was the ongoing research on the human right to respect sexual orientation and gender identity in the Caribbean and Latin America, and the "Score a goal against sexism" campaign, organized in collaboration with the Justice and Gender Foundation.

9. In collaboration with the University of La Plata; the Programme for Research, Training and Technical Assistance in Alternatives to Social Control; UNICEF; and the Ombudsperson of Uruguay, the Institute presented a book on planning and design of the architecture management of the socio-educational model, and security and human rights for adolescents in detention.

C. European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations

10. In 2017, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, launched a new strategy based on four elements: (a) Europe as a source for evidence-based information on successful practices in crime prevention and criminal justice; (b) the expertise of the Institute in the collection and analysis of such information; (c) the potential of the Institute for bringing information to the attention of the relevant policymakers; and (d) the availability of resources.

11. In 2017, the Institute was involved in the following projects:

(a) "Strengthening the role of municipalities in the work against trafficking in human beings (STROM II)", which was aimed at strengthening the role of municipalities in work against trafficking in persons in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The Institute was responsible for the evaluation of the project and for developing and piloting a cost calculation method at the municipal level to better estimate and understand the costs associated with the rehabilitation of trafficking victims;

(b) Assessing the effectiveness of Finnish legislation in identifying and supporting victims of trafficking in persons. The application of provisions for identification and support, the problems that arise in practice, the consequences of those problems and the effect on victims and the system itself were studied and legislative gaps and challenges were identified. The project was funded by the Office of the Prime Minister;

(c) Nordic project on corporate social responsibility and labour exploitation, which was part of a wider project funded by the Nordic Council of Ministries. The project was aimed at preventing and countering trafficking in persons for forced labour and severe labour exploitation in the private and public sectors through the development of a guide and training materials for businesses.

12. In addition, three new projects started in 2017:

(a) UNODC is undertaking global research on trafficking for the purposes of forced marriage, the outcomes of which will be issued as a technical paper. The Institute is contributing to the development of the research methodology and to the collection and analysis of the data;

(b) A project on fighting inmate radicalization, funded by the European Commission, which is aimed at preventing violent radicalization of detainees and facilitating their reintegration into society. The Institute is responsible for mapping the needs of prison operators concerning knowledge of radicalization, and analysing the best practices for preventing it;

(c) A project funded by the European Commission on creating a counselling method for refugee women who have experienced gender-based violence. It is aimed at improving access to support services for refugee women and enhancing the capacity of professionals to assist victims.

13. The Institute, together with the Raul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, was responsible for the coordination of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

14. The Institute organized two side events at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, entitled "No dance on roses: marriage and human trafficking" and "Countering human trafficking through private sector involvement". The Institute also published a policy brief on the subject of four transitions in the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme.

D. United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

15. In January 2017, the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders started implementing its medium-term plan of action for 2017–2021 by undertaking a preliminary review of prospective programmes that could be implemented with partner agencies. Consultations were held with the Economic Commission for Africa.

16. In February, the Institute conducted an awareness-raising programme on human rights obligations for law enforcement and civil society organizations on safeguarding children and women from pornography and other online abuse and preventing the violation of their rights.

17. On 6 and 7 March, the Kigali International Conference Declaration sixth Annual General Meeting, on the theme "Combating violence against women and girls: the role of security organs and the community", was held in Kampala. A representative of the Institute addressed the conference on the role of security organs in preventing trafficking in persons. The conference was attended by members of the police, armed forces, intelligence services and other security agencies from all the countries in Africa represented at the meeting.

18. On 20 April, the Institute organized a national seminar in Uganda to enhance collaboration between the government departments responsible for the protection of the environment through the use of a coordinated intervention action plan. The seminar was attended by 35 participants, who discussed the need for technical support from international partners, partnerships between public and private sectors and the importance of involving communities. Representatives of Government, academia,

scientific and professional institutions and non-governmental organizations participated in the seminar, together with experts in crime prevention and criminal justice.

19. The Government of Uganda, the Institute's host country, has been spearheading efforts to strengthen support for the Institute, in order to maintain its functional capacity. The Government made specific appeals to different international and regional institutions, including the General Assembly, the African Union, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the East African Community. Uganda also spearheaded efforts to address the Institute's resource mobilization strategies in a special consultative session of Member States, convened on the margins of the African Union Executive meeting held in Addis Ababa in July.

20. In Addis Ababa in July, a meeting was convened with member States to discuss funding and technical support for the Institute. A total of 30 delegates from Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia, as well as representatives of the Economic Commission for Africa, were in attendance. The Commission committed to collaborating with the Institute to strengthen criminal justice systems in its member States.

21. On 6 July, the Institute, in cooperation with the University of Birmingham, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, organized the second round-table discussion on virtual currency regulation in Uganda. A total of 29 participants adopted a declaration on fundamental principles on the regulation of cryptocurrency in Uganda, to be replicated in other regions.

22. From 10 to 12 July, the East Africa Regional Conference on Cybercrime and E-evidence took place in Mauritius, with a view to enhancing regional capacity on cybercrime. The Conference focused on the significance of digital evidence and on improving effective criminal justice response and international cooperation in the region. The Conference was organized by the Institute, together with the Government of Mauritius, the International Association of Prosecutors and the Council of Europe Global Action on Cybercrime extended project (known as GLACY+), and was attended by investigation, prosecution and judicial officials from 13 countries.

23. Between August and December, the Institute engaged with the Economic Commission for Africa in activities of mutual concern in order to strengthen the Institute's capacity to serve the region.

E. International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy

24. During 2017, the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy undertook a major initiative to hone its vision, aligning its work to five core themes, namely access to justice, restorative justice, combating violence against women and children, correctional policies, and anti-corruption efforts. Those themes align with priorities of UNODC, the Government of Canada and the government of the Province of British Columbia. Below is an overview of the Centre's key activities during 2017:

(a) In March, the Centre's Executive Director participated in the tertiary-level expert group meeting of the UNODC Education for Justice (E4J) initiative;

(b) In April, a senior associate of the Centre prepared a report on behalf of the Measurement Working Group of Access to Justice BC, which is chaired by the Chief Justice of British Columbia;

(c) In July, two senior associates submitted a report entitled "Enhancing access to justice for women living in rural and remote areas of British Columbia: reviewing practice from Canada and abroad to improve our response" to the Law Foundation of British Columbia.

25. In November 2017, a senior associate participated in the expert group meeting on restorative justice in criminal matters hosted by the Government of Canada on behalf of UNODC. To support the discussions, the senior associate prepared a background paper, with the participation of the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences and the Raoul Wallenberg Institute.

26. Other activities carried out in 2017 included the following:

(a) In February, a senior associate of the Centre prepared and submitted a report to the Government entitled "The impact of sentencing and other judicial decisions on the children of parents in conflict with the law: implications for sentencing reform". In addition, a briefing note on mitigating the impact of criminal sentences and other judicial decisions on the children of offenders was submitted;

(b) In June, the Centre organized and hosted a one-day symposium for stakeholders involved with the post-secondary institutions of British Columbia to discuss evidence-based strategies to deal with sexual violence on university and college campuses;

(c) Throughout 2017, a senior associate of the Centre provided technical assistance to the Thailand Institute of Justice on two research projects, one on women as justice makers in South-East Asia, and one on gender-responsive criminal justice and good practices from South-East Asia to respond to violence against women.

27. In 2017, activities in the area of anti-corruption included the following:

(a) The Centre partnered with Transparency International and the law school at the University of British Columbia to present a series of nine workshops, conferences and symposiums focused on aspects of corruption, with an emphasis on the extractive industries. The events were aimed at increasing awareness and building capacity. The last event of the series was a colloquium on making progress against corruption, which was held on 1 December 2017;

(b) In September, a senior associate of the Centre helped to organize an international conference in Toronto entitled "Towards new governance for preventing corruption".

F. Australian Institute of Criminology

28. In 2017, the Australian Institute of Criminology carried out the following research activities:

(a) The Institute's programme of research on trafficking in persons and slavery continued during the year, resulting in the publication of a report on labour exploitation in the Australian construction industry;

(b) As part of the Institute's transnational organized crime and cybercrime programme, two reports were published on fraud perpetrated against the Government of Australia. A programme of work was undertaken to examine the criminal careers of perpetrators of organized crime. In conjunction with the Australian National University, the Institute also hosted the second organized crime research forum, which brought together over 30 academics currently researching organized crime from across Australia to present and discuss their work;

(c) A range of reports were produced on victims of violent crime in Australia, including a statistical report on homicide in Australia and research reports on violent extremism and returning to work after experiencing an armed robbery. A systematic review of violent crime investigation techniques was also published and the Institute

extended its research programme on policing responses to family and domestic violence;

(d) A series of reports on drug-related crime were also published, including a report on the social impacts of methamphetamine use and a review of the legalization of cannabis use in the United States of America. The Institute continued to operate the Drug Use Monitoring in Australia programme in Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Sydney;

(e) During the year, the Institute worked with Thammasat University and Griffith University on research for the Thailand Institute of Justice, with a view to supporting the development of a national youth crime prevention strategy;

(f) The Institute also continued to administer a series of criminal justice-related statistical monitoring programmes under which data on deaths in custody, fraud experienced by the Government of Australia and homicide are reported on an annual or biennial basis;

(g) Through its criminology research grants programme, the Institute funded and published research on the use of closed-circuit television, body-worn cameras, investigating serious violent crime, Aboriginal prisoners with cognitive impairment, the reporting of crime to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community police liaison officers, and perpetrators of online child sexual exploitation;

(h) The Institute co-hosted two large conferences in 2017: the fifth International Conference on Cybercrime and Computer Forensics, held in Broadbeach, Australia, in July, and the thirtieth conference of the Australian and New Zealand Society of Criminology, held in Canberra in December;

(i) During 2017, the Institute continued work on four research priorities: family and domestic violence, reducing the use of custodial sentences, the future of crime and justice, and the links between volume crime and organized crime.

G. Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights

29. In 2017, the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights carried out the following activities, among others:

(a) The two-year research and capacity-building project entitled "Strengthening the fight against illicit trade in South-Eastern Europe", which is aimed at strengthening the criminal justice response to illicit trade in 12 countries in South-Eastern Europe, through in-depth national and regional assessments and the development of specialized training curricula. Memorandums of understanding were signed with a wide range of national criminal justice institutions in the region;

(b) The twinning project between Italy and Kosovo,[1] entitled "Strengthening efficiency, accountability and transparency of the judicial and prosecutorial system in Kosovo", under which 55 missions to Pristina were organized, with the participation of 90 experts from Italy, with a view to strengthening the independence, efficiency, transparency and sustainability of the judicial and prosecutorial system of Kosovo;

(c) In the framework of the project entitled "The independence of the judiciary in Lebanon: a social priority", the Institute coordinated several activities. A study visit to Rome on the Italian judicial system for a delegation from Lebanon took place from 2 to 6 April. The Institute also coordinated the participation of Italian magistrates in a workshop on the role of prosecutors in the judicial system, held in Beirut on 20 and 21 November. In addition, the Institute coordinated the participation of Italian

[1] All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

magistrates in organized a course on the media and the judiciary, which was held in Beirut on 16 November;

(d) The seventeenth Specialization Course on International Criminal Law for Young Penalists was held in Siracusa, Italy, from 21 to 31 May. The theme of the course was "The International Criminal Court at fifteen". It was attended by 41 participants from 26 countries. The course focused on topics such as complementarity and gravity; victims, Africa and the International Criminal Court; the crime of aggression; subject matter jurisdiction of the court; procedure and evidence; and participation in criminal activities;

(e) A high-level expert meeting on illicit trade and related crimes was held in Siracusa from 1 to 3 March. The issue of illicit trade was examined from different perspectives, addressing its relationship to cultural property, wildlife, tobacco products, natural resources, medical products and trafficking in persons and human organs, as well as the links between trafficking in drugs, trafficking in arms and smuggling of migrants;

(f) The second specialization course for junior prosecutors, on the theme "International criminal justice and international cooperation in penal matters", provided training on international and transnational crimes and the theory and practice of mutual legal assistance. The course was attended by 57 participants and was held from 3 to 14 July;

(g) The European project entitled "Raising awareness and staff mobility on radicalization in prison and probation services", addresses the prevention of radicalization in prisons. Efforts include adopting preventive measures, developing a risk assessment methodology, strengthening expertise in the identification of risk, and enhancing the professional competences of prison and probation staff in order to implement exit strategies before release;

(h) The International Defence Counsel Training Programme is a globally oriented training programme specifically designed for international defence lawyers, in-house counsel and jurists dealing with cases related to international crimes. The first course, on the theme "Fundamentals on defence rights before international courts", was held from 15 to 19 May; the second course addressed the theme "Cases related to financial crime, money-laundering and terrorism financing: patterns and legal issues" and was held from 17 to 19 July.

H. Naif Arab University for Security Sciences

30. The Naif Arab University for Security Sciences was established in 1978. The University, located in Riyadh, is a unique educational institution in the Arab world, specializing in advanced security-related studies at the postgraduate level, including diploma, master's degree and doctoral degree programmes. The University also offers other security-related diploma programmes, training courses and exhibitions. The University frequently holds security conferences, seminars and exhibitions to spread awareness about security and develop the skills and knowledge of those working in the security field. For further information, see http://nauss.edu.sa.

I. National Institute of Justice of the Department of Justice of the United States of America

31. The National Institute of Justice is the research, evaluation and development branch of the Department of Justice of the United States. Its mission is to provide objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, in particular at the state and local levels in the United States. In support of that mission, the Institute makes investments in three major areas: research on crime and criminal justice issues, technology for law enforcement, and forensic services that support the criminal justice community. For example, the Institute

continues to invest in research and evaluation studies on issues that have an impact on law enforcement in the United States and abroad, including but not limited to preventing and responding to terrorism and trafficking in persons. Stakeholders for the Institute's investments in research, development and evaluation include law enforcement agencies, prosecutors offices, correctional institutions and the numerous community organizations that interact with the criminal justice system. A full listing of the Institute's programmes and partners is available at www.nij.gov.

32. The Institute remains a participant in international initiatives and supports UNODC in a number of ways. In the broadest sense, the Institute's research often overlaps with subjects within the purview of UNODC. The results of all its research initiatives are available on the National Criminal Justice Reference Service website (www.ncjrs.gov). The Institute also supports a website (www.crimesolutions.gov) that profiles and rates the effectiveness of programmes and practices in criminal justice, juvenile justice and crime victim services.

J. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

33. In 2017, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, under its Fair and Efficient Justice programme, continued to implement activities and contribute to achievements in support of implementation of the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice. The following is a summary of those activities. A full account of the activities of the Institute is available at www.rwi.lu.se.

34. In the field of capacity development, the following activities were conducted:

(a) In East Africa, the Institute facilitated a seminar for the judges of the East African Court of Justice with a focus, in particular, on the analysis of human rights case law and the execution of decisions in comparative jurisdictions;

(b) In West Africa, the Institute concluded a memorandum of understanding with the Community Court of Justice of the Economic Community of West African States on cooperation to strengthen the human rights knowledge and skills of the judges and staff of the court;

(c) In cooperation with the Kenya Prisons Service, the Institute, inter alia, contributed to strengthening the human rights capacity of 20 officers in charge of prisons and their corresponding human rights officers, trained 20 prison and probation officers in risk and needs assessment and facilitated the development of national human rights policy directives to increase compliance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) and other relevant international standards;

(d) In cooperation with the correctional services of Sierra Leone and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Institute conducted human rights audits at three correctional centres, facilitated a human rights action planning workshop for all centre managers and regional commanders of the correctional services and advised on the review of the legislative framework with a view to bringing it into line with the Nelson Mandela Rules and other relevant international standards;

(e) In Cambodia, in cooperation with the Royal Academy for Judicial Professions, the Institute contributed to the development and implementation of compulsory and credited human rights courses for those training to be judges, prosecutors and court clerks in the Academy's curriculum. In addition, a new moot court competition for Academy students was developed and implemented by the Institute in cooperation with the Academy;

(f) In China, the Institute continued its support of the implementation of a juvenile justice reform in China in line with international human rights standards, with an emphasis on the role of social workers in the juvenile justice process;

(g) In the Middle East and North Africa, the Institute, in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, developed a joint manual on freedom of expression and prohibition of incitement to hatred to be used in training of judges and prosecutors by judicial institutes in the region;

(h) In cooperation with judicial institutes in seven countries in the Arab region, the Institute disseminated studies and materials on the relationship between national law and international human rights standards.

35. In the field of conferences, the following activities were conducted:

(a) The Institute contributed to and supported the first Association of South-East Asian Nations Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights Judicial Colloquium on the Sharing of Good Practices regarding International Human Rights Law, held in Kuala Lumpur from 13 to 15 March 2017;

(b) The Institute organized an international round table to discuss the connection between corruption and human rights and explore the possibility of using human rights-based approaches in the fight against corruption. A total of 29 recommendations were adopted at the round table, which was held in Lund, Sweden, on 13 and 14 November.

K. International Centre for the Prevention of Crime

36. In 2017, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime participated in the following activities:

(a) The Regional Conference on Community Safety and Crime and Violence Prevention (Johannesburg, 14 and 15 March);

(b) The twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 22–26 May);

(c) The foundation workshop of the project "Enhancing Africa's response to transnational organized crime" (Cape Town, South Africa, 3 to 6 July);

(d) The third World Congress on Probation (Tokyo, 12–14 September);

(e) The nineteenth Annual Conference of the International Corrections and Prisons Association (London, 22–27 October);

(f) The second African Forum for Urban Safety (Durban, South Africa, 1–3 November);

(g) The thirty-eighth Congress of the Quebec Criminology Society (Saint-Sauveur, Canada, 8–10 November);

(h) The first International Congress on Crime, Violence and Addiction Social Prevention for Peace Building (Mazatlán, Mexico, 17 and 18 November);

(i) The fourth International Forum of the Korean Institute of Criminology and the coordination meeting of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network (Seoul, 7 and 8 December).

37. In 2017, the Centre implemented the following activities:

(a) The Centre's twelfth International Colloquium was held in Montreal, Canada, from 6 to 8 November, and was entitled "Crime prevention strategies in the twenty-first century: evolving practices and policies". The Colloquium focused on the evolution of the role of crime prevention actors and the challenges related to coordination and collaboration between Governments;

(b) The Centre organized a mini-conference at its headquarters in February for the official presentation of the fifth edition of the "International report on crime prevention and community safety: cities and the new urban agenda".

38. The Centre published two reports: an international comparative study, entitled "National crime prevention strategies for youth violence", and an international study on the challenges faced by frontline practitioners, entitled "Preventing radicalization leading to violence".

39. In the area of strategic partnerships and technical assistance, activities in 2017 included the following:

(a) The Centre was mandated by UNDP to conduct an assessment of national and regional crime observation and analysis for evidence-based youth crime and violence prevention programmes in Barbados, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia;

(b) The Centre was invited by the Secure Education programme, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, to provide technical assistance in their strategic planning and to attend a colloquium together with government officials from Honduras;

(c) The Centre received a request from the government of Montreal to carry out local safety audits for the boroughs of Anjou, LaSalle and Rosemont-La-Petite-Patrie;

(d) The Centre, in collaboration with the Department of Penitentiary Administration of France, continued working on the implementation of an intervention and prevention response to violent radicalization within the country's probation system in the cities of Grenoble, Lyon and Nice.

L. Institute for Security Studies

40. The Institute for Security Studies is an independent, non-profit African organization that enhances human security on the continent. Headquartered in Pretoria, the Institute has regional offices in Addis Ababa, Dakar and Nairobi, as well as a presence in Abidjan, Bamako, Brussels and Yaounde. The Institute conducts independent and authoritative research, provides expert policy advice and delivers practical training and technical assistance.

41. In 2017, the Institute carried out the following activities in the field of responding to transnational threats, international crime and terrorism:

(a) Launched a programme, funded by the European Union, aimed at mitigating the impact of transnational organized crime in Africa, in partnership with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime;

(b) Provided training on transnational crime, international crime and terrorism to investigators, prosecutors, judges and other government officials in Africa;

(c) Provided specialized counter-terrorism training to senior prosecutors and police officials from Southern, East and West Africa;

(d) Published its weekly newsletter, "CT week in review", which deals with counter-terrorism in Africa and beyond and can be accessed online at http://issafrica.org/ctafrica/week-in-review;

(e) Offered expert advice to the Secretary-General on issues pertaining to the rule of law, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism;

(f) Served as the implementing partner and consortium leader for the European Union Counter-Terrorism Monitoring, Reporting and Support Mechanism;

(g) Attended the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, directly engaged with African States and facilitated high-level discussions on international criminal justice;

(h) Advised the World Economic Forum on terrorism, the illicit economy, corruption, fragility, violence and conflict;

(i) Collaborated with, among others, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, INTERPOL and the Global Centre on Cooperative Security.

42. As regards justice and violence prevention, activities included the following:

(a) Published the *South African Crime Quarterly* and regular regional security reports;

(b) Served as an expert resource on policing, crime and justice for the Police Portfolio Committee of the Parliament of South Africa;

(c) Monitored and analysed crime, justice and governance trends, including the functioning of the criminal justice system;

(d) Collaborated with Corruption Watch on a successful campaign for better appointments at the police commissioner level. The campaign was aimed at promoting an independent, robust and active police service;

(e) Conducted crime research and analysis, including on effective responses to crime and violence, building safer cities, civil engagement and innovative research on parenting and intimate violence;

(f) Managed the Crime and Justice Information and Analysis Hub, a user-friendly, timely, accurate and reliable source of information and analysis, which can be accessed online at www.issafrica.org/crimehub;

(g) Collaborated with the South African Police Services to analyse the quarterly and annual crime statistics in the country;

(h) Provided relevant information and analysis on policies, strategies and performance;

(i) Promoted community safety;

(j) Hosted seminars and briefings for policymakers and decision makers.

43. In 2017, the Institute's publications covered numerous topics, including policing, violence prevention, smuggling of migrants, wildlife crime, counter-terrorism issues and international criminal justice. The publications can be accessed on the Institute website (www.issafrica.org).

M. Korean Institute of Criminology

44. Since its inception, the Korean Institute of Criminology has strived to fulfil its core mandates, namely holistic and systematic research on crime, its trends and root causes, and policy responses; joint research with leading institutes both at home and abroad; and international cooperation and exchange in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In 2017, the Institute published 37 research reports on various issues in criminology. The highlights of the Institute's activities were as follows:

(a) On 26 May, the Institute hosted the 2017 International Digital Forensics Spring Conference, on the theme of international technology trends in computer forensics, together with the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, the Korean Institute of Forensic Sciences, the Korean Digital Forensic Society and the Korea Copyright Protection Agency;

(b) On 8 May, the Institute received the annual award for excellence in research from the National Research Council for Economics, Humanities, and Social Sciences of the Republic of Korea;

(c) The Director of the International Strategic Research Centre participated in the ninth Annual Conference of the Asian Criminological Society, which was held in Cairns, Australia, from 10 to 13 July, where he made a presentation on criminal justice responses to emerging cyber frauds in the global community;

(d) The Director and the Deputy Director of the International Strategic Research Centre participated in the seventy-third Annual Conference of the American Society of Criminology, which was held in Philadelphia, United States, from 15 to 18 November. The Director of the Centre led a round table entitled "Are juvenile problems under control? Seeking effective responses and developing better strategies";

(e) The Institute hosted its 2017 International Forum in conjunction with the coordination meeting of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network held in Seoul on 7 and 8 December. The Forum, entitled "Strategies for implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals to build better societies," was attended by 10 academics, plus a number of practitioners, from 13 institutes affiliated with the programme network, who shared best practices on achieving Goals 5, 11 and 16;

(f) The Institute was visited by the following individuals: prosecutors from Saudi Arabia, on 27 April; the Vice-Dean of the Renmin University of China Law School, on 24 August; members of the China Criminal Procedure Law Association, on 7 September; prosecutors from Honduras, on 1 November; and chief prosecutors from Thailand, as part of the thirty-seventh training session for chief prosecutors, on 13 December;

(g) On 13 November, the Director and the Deputy Director of the International Strategic Research Centre visited the National Institute of Justice. The visit provided the opportunity for the two institutes to share their views on various issues in criminal justice, and to further strengthen their partnership.

N. Basel Institute on Governance

45. The Basel Institute on Governance continues to implement a multifaceted anti-corruption programme. It supports national and international actors, both public and private, from around the world in their efforts to curb and prevent corruption and promote the rule of law. The Institute's unique mix of activities combines prevention with enforcement, makes use of in-house applied research to inform technical assistance (and vice versa), and seeks to bridge the divide between the public and the private sectors.

46. In 2017, key operational highlights included the following:

(a) The Institute has made considerable progress with its efforts to promote the concept of collective action as an effective anti-corruption tool for the private sector. For example, a fourth member joined the Metals Technology Industry Initiative, which was launched in 2013, and for which the Institute continues to act as facilitator. The expansion underscores the relevance of the industry handling its own market-specific anti-corruption aspirations. The Institute has also been appointed to facilitate two new sector-specific collective action initiatives, one for the banknotes industry and one for the beverage machinery industry;

(b) With continued financial support from Liechtenstein, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, experts from the Institute's International Centre for Asset Recovery continued to support the Institute's partner countries in strengthening their ability to investigate and prosecute complex corruption and money-laundering cases. Those efforts involved country-specific training programmes in Bhutan, Bulgaria, Romania,

Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Regional training programmes were also carried out in East and Southern Africa, jointly with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Commonwealth Africa Anti-Corruption Centre. Additional information about the Centre's comprehensive portfolio of training programmes is available at https://forum.assetrecovery.org/training/overview;

(c) The Centre also continued to provide case-specific advice to partner countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America and Central Asia. That led to favourable outcomes, including numerous successful requests for assistance from foreign jurisdictions, a significant increase in domestic case progress, and the confiscation of a significant amount of assets frozen in Europe and about to be returned to Peru;

(d) Building on that practical insight into asset recovery, the Centre worked with the Government of Switzerland and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative of UNODC and the World Bank to develop an online tool to more widely disseminate the Guidelines for Efficient Recovery of Stolen Assets and its accompanying step-by-step guide (https://guidelines.assetrecovery.org). The multi-year initiative involved extensive consultations with practitioners from a wide range of jurisdictions;

(e) The Institute's Public Governance Division continued working on two major research projects. One of those projects, entitled "Informal governance and corruption: transcending the principal agent and collective action paradigms", focuses on the impact of informality on corruption through a comparative lens on selected countries in East and Central Asia. The project is funded by the British Academy in the context of the anti-corruption evidence programme of the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom. The second project, funded by the East Africa Research Fund and completed in September 2017, sought to analyse how social norms influence the propensity for poor people to engage in, resist and report corrupt transactions, with specific case studies in Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

O. College for Criminal Law Science

47. In 2017, the College for Criminal Law Science of Beijing Normal University continued to carry out international exchanges and cooperation to deepen research regarding the United Nations standards and norms in crime prevention and criminal justice and to bring forward expert proposals. On 9 and 10 December, the College, with the assistance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, organized an international conference on trends in global terrorism and the challenges posed to legislators and practitioners. More than 70 experts and scholars were invited to discuss how to implement United Nations resolutions related to terrorism, especially those addressing the issue of foreign terrorist fighters, using criminal, civil and other necessary means, while respecting human rights.

48. The College's activities included efforts to strengthen the protection of the rights of minors in criminal procedure and to facilitate implementation of the international requirements in juvenile justice. The College sent a delegation to attend a seminar on juvenile offenders organized by the Shanghai People's Procuratorate and the subcommittee of the Juvenile Justice of Chinese Association of Criminal Procedure, held on 26 August. The College also submitted working papers to the seminar. On 7 and 8 April, the College organized a workshop on the topic of perfection of relative laws regarding minors, which was attended by more than 50 participants from various organizations, including the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the Ministry of Justice, policy authorities, non-governmental organizations dealing with child health issues and representatives from academia. On 7 November, College researchers participated in a workshop for juvenile justice reform organized by China and the United States, and delivered speeches on the establishment and development of juvenile courts in China, focusing on the working

mechanism of juvenile courts. On 14 November, College researchers delivered a speech and made comments at a seminar on Chinese practices in the implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), organized by the Chinese Association of Prosecutorial Studies.

49. The College continued to focus on anti-corruption efforts. In the beginning of 2017, the College held an appointment ceremony for research fellows and adjunct research fellows of the G20 Studies Centre on the recovery of criminal proceeds and persons sought for corruption crimes.

50. On 28 April, the College organized an international conference on the topic "Confiscation without confiscation: legislation and practice", which was attended by more than 140 participants from organizations and authorities from various countries. Together with the G20 Studies Centre and the Max Planck Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, the College organized a China-Germany seminar on anti-money-laundering efforts and asset recovery, which was held in Freiburg, Germany, on 20 and 21 November.

51. The year 2017 also saw more efforts made by the College to enhance cooperation and exchanges with lawyers. The College organized the ninth National Criminal Justice Forum and invited more than 100 representatives from law firms, courts, prosecution services and academia to discuss important issues in criminal justice. College researchers gave lectures for the Dezhou Bar Association of Shandong Province on systems for self-representation on 9 September, and participated in a training course on the prevention of ...reliction of duties and defence in related cases organized by the Beijing Bar Association on 11 and 12 November.

P. Thailand Institute of Justice

52. In 2017, the Thailand Institute of Justice continued its focus on exploring the linkages between criminal justice, the rule of law and development through the following key activities:

(a) As a means of promoting the implementation of the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the Institute completed the assessment and endorsement of six correctional institutes in central and northern Thailand as model prisons and institutions that are certified as being in compliance with the Rules. The Institute also conducted its flagship training programme on the Bangkok Rules for the second year. Thirty-three senior correctional staff from South-East Asia participated. Furthermore, the Institute has been working closely with the Department of Corrections of Thailand since July 2017 to pilot the implementation of the Nelson Mandela Rules at one prison;

(b) In support of rule-of-law education and culture of lawfulness, the Institute continued to promote the sharing of views among policymakers, young professionals and emerging leaders across different sectors through the organization of the Institute's Executive Programme on the Rule of Law and Development, in collaboration with the Institute for Global Law and Policy of the Harvard Law School. The Programme included an intensive workshop held from 7 to 11 January 2018, training sessions for participants from Thailand held from January to June 2018 and a series of public forums on the rule of law and sustainable development held in January and March 2018 and also to be held in July 2018;

(c) In order to support the mainstreaming of the gender perspective as well as the development perspective into the criminal justice system, the Institute continued to seek to strengthen the capacity of relevant practitioners and to raise the awareness of relevant stakeholders, including through organizing a study visit for diplomatic representatives to the Chiang Mai women's correctional institution and the Doi Tung development project in Chiang Rai, Thailand, on 25 and 26 January 2018, with the

active participation of Princess Bajrakitiyabha Mahidol, in her capacity as the UNODC Goodwill Ambassador on the Rule of Law for South-East Asia, also took part in the visit;

(d) To complement national and regional efforts on the development of statistical information and evidence-based crime prevention and criminal justice policy, the Institute, in collaboration with UNODC, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Korean Institute of Criminology, hosted a regional training session on victimization surveys in Pattaya, Thailand, from 29 May to 2 June 2017. In addition, a regional training course on the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes was organized, together with UNODC, ESCAP and Statistics Korea, in Taejon, Republic of Korea, from 5 to 7 December 2017;

(e) The Institute continued to work closely with United Nations entities on several research projects. Among the research reports published during 2017 were a publication entitled *The Trial of Rape: Understanding the Criminal Justice System Response to Sexual Violence in Thailand and Viet Nam* (with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNODC and UNDP) and a publication on trafficking in persons from Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar to Thailand (with UNODC).

53. Other key research projects completed in 2017 include:

(a) "Women as justice makers: perspectives from South-East Asia";

(b) "Vulnerabilities, victimization, romance and indulgence: Thai women's pathways to prison in Cambodia for international cross-border drug trafficking";

(c) "The impact of maternal imprisonment on children in Thailand";

(d) Survey on violence against children, focusing on children alleged to have been in conflict with the law in Thailand;

(e) *Global Prison Trends Report 2017*, in partnership with Penal Reform International.

IV. Activities of the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council

54. In 2017, the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council implemented the following activities:

(a) The Council contributed to a conference room paper on restorative justice presented at the twenty-sixth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna from 22 to 26 May 2017. The paper contained a description on the situation in Italy with regard to restorative justice programmes. In the field of juvenile justice, victim and offender mediation has evolved considerably over time; with regard to adult criminal matters, however, important criminal policies and *de jure condendo* have only been put forward in recent years. The use of such restorative justice programmes remains undeveloped at the global level, although the scientific discussion on these topics is highly qualified. The judiciary has been made aware, and public opinion is starting to shift, causing these models of justice to be examined more openly;

(b) The proceedings of the conference on the topic of comparing experiences in corporate crime and negotiated justice, organized by the National Centre for Prevention and Social Defence and the Council in October 2016, will be summarized in the forthcoming publication "Collection of Enrico de Nicola: conferences on current issues of criminal law and procedures". The volume is intended to provide a broad overview of this complex topic, so as to encourage debate on criminal policy issues and on the juridical base underlying negotiated criminal justice options, and to

narrow the gap between legal theory and juridical practice by comparing the experiences of scholars and legal practitioners;

(c) At the initiative of the Council and National Centre for Prevention and Social Defence, together with the Catholic University of Milan, a conference on the topic of historical pollution and a search for remedies within the Italian legal system was organized in Milan, where the volume "Historical pollution: comparative legal responses to environmental crimes" was presented. The volume contains the results of a research project on legal approaches and responses to the phenomenon of historical pollution, from the perspective of criminal law and other branches of law. The research was conducted in 2015 and 2016 by a group of scholars from different countries and with different academic backgrounds.